### TOPICS IN PARIS.

HUGO'S "TORQUEMADA"-MEMORIES OF GARIBALDI.

[PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PARIS, Jane 7.

Victor Hugo's "Torquemada" is held by literary erities to be the most powerful work that has issued from his pen since be brought out "Les Miserables." It is very startling, very grand, and, like every production of the same author, essentially Hugotesque. This I do not say to carp. The literary giant of modern France is not an observer. He does not so much look upon the world in which all men live and more as the one that he has evolved out of his own moral consciousness. I have often heard him say : "I look inwards (Je reparde en dedans). In childhood he stored his mind with impressions, and his manhood has been spent in reflecting and brood-

ing upon them. The germ for " Torquemada," he told me, fell into the intellectual soil in which it has so mightily vegstated, so long ago as 1809. In that year he was at Madrid, and he saw the Inquisition thrown open by French soldiers under his father's command, and a band of gaunt wretches released. Their liberation was for some days the theme of conversation at the paternal dinner-table, to which and his brothers were, in French fash-ion admitted. Had they in English fashion been relegated to the school room to dine, the literature of the nineteeth century would not be enriched by this drama. Among the guests there was an erudite Italian ecclesiastic,-a free-thinker,who had lived many years in Spain. General Hugo was a Voltairian, and spoke very freely about the Holy Office. He described the instruments of torture which he had found, and which had been utilized a short time before. This led him and his guests to talk about "the Acts of Faith" of the Spanish Kings, at which Jews and heretics used to be burned. The Italian had seen one in the last century. He said they had become less frequent ander the Bourbons, and that they were very rare after Maria Louisa, the Queen of Charles V., broke with etiquette and decorum and was publicly the mistress of Jovallanes and Gedoy. The first monarch of the Bourbon line-Philip V .refused to witness an auto da fe. A King, he said, when invited to be present at one, should only see a criminal to pardon him. General Hage had rison from the ranks and was not learned historic lore. He asked the Italian ecclesiastic to explain to him how it was that so infernal au matitution became so powerful in Spain. In reply he was told that diabolical as it was, its authors were Ferdinand, an enlightened Prince for the time in which he lived, leabella, his wife, a woman of extraordinary moral elevation, and Torquemada, who was "a great conscience, and one

The gifted boy, who was intently listening to this conversation, felt indignant at hearing that Torquemada had any redeeming quality. He would have liked to hear that he was an out-and-out monster. The Italian explained the monatrons cruelty of which Torquemada was guilty by the dogms of eternal punishment. The transitory pain which being reasted alive involved was of no account when set off against eternal damnation. Admitting a hell, into which Ged's mercy could not penetrate, and the old theological ideas about the damnable nature of false doctrine, Torquemada was to be commended for his firmness in trying to extirpate heresy by the faggot.

of the most virtuous men that ever breathed."

Victor Hugo was a religious boy, and of a devotional habit. His mother was a Brittany Catholic, and he acquired her projudices and beliefs. What he heard about the Inquisition had a terrible, coul-shaking effect upon him. He did not sleep for many nights, for thinking about it; and it haunted him in the day time. To quote his own words, he felt as if Torquemada stood between him and God. The painful feeling returned when he was adolescent. He never lost an opportunity of studying the history of Spain in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. When he broke with the Roman Catholic Church and became a humanitarian Deist, he understood that kindness is the law of laws, and that if justice is not tempered with mercy it becomes injustice. To bring forth good fruits, conscience must be softened and enlightened by charity. The train of thoughts which Torquemada engendered had an outlet in "Les Miserables." Javert, the policeman, is a reduced copy of the founder of the Inquisition, and Bishop Myriel is a modernized Francis de Paul.

Terquemada" is a drama in verse. Whenever Victor Hugo goes far north he makes a fool of himself. In this work he never leaves the sunny south. which he understands. The versification is noble and its grandenr is well-sustained throughout. It is no an acting tragedy. Its interest is pyschological. The picturesque and dramatic elements are relegated to the background. In the form of a dialogue the questions of religious fanaticism and virtuous criminality are discussed. There are virtuous crim inals, and Victor Hugo proves them to be the most dangerous. He also shows them to be solitary and unhappy, for they are out of sympathy with the human race, and, indeed, with all creation. Torquemada, Bloody Mary, Robespierre, St. Just, were virtuous criminals, and I dare say, there are persons who would range Guitean in this category.

Apropos of "Torquemada," its author said to "The evolution of monstrous criminality is always slow. Bloody Mary's wickedness is explained by her grandmother's conversations with Torquemada. Isabelia, we may be sure recoiled from burning heretics and Jews when first advised te do so. Storms must have raged in her heart and brain. She must have worked herself up to believe that Torque-mada was right, and then excluded pity from her breast, Catherine of Aragon was one of younger children. She was born, no doub', after her mother had steeled herself against the cries for mercy of the unfortunates who were going to be burned, and distorted her conscience to bring it inte harmony with the Grand Inquisitors. Bloody Mary was the spiritual grand-daughter of Torquemada.

St. Francis de Paul, St. Vincent de Paul, Elizabeth Fry, the late M. de Metz, of Mettray, were men and women whose consciences were softened and enlightened by charity. The character of St. Francis de Paul is exquisitely delineated. This sainted personage tries to forget harsh dogmas and brunstone theology. He is a God-led man-for God is love. The channels through which Divine goodness operates are the sympathics and sensibilities and beautiful intellect of the saint. It is impossible for him to exclude any human creature from God's mercy. When Torquemada, who is logical as a proposition of Euclid, drives the saint into a corner, he fails back upon the doctrine of vicarious expiation, and is happy in doing penance for Jews. bereties and infidels, whom he is satisfied will in God's good time be saved. St. Francis is not a dogmatic Christian. Torquemada is. I should not wonder if the former were to lead the world to inquire into the virtues of penance done in a spirit of charity.

The adjournment of the Chamber to do henor to Garibaldi's memory, enables one to measure the progress in Republican opinion which has taken place within twelve years in this nation. Garibaldi in 1870 was certainly idolized in places like Belleville and the populous quarters of Lyons. He was highly esteemed by men like Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Henri Martin, Floquet and Lockroy. But the great mass of the French peasants looked upon him with mistrust, and the bourgeoisie were altogether out of sympathy with him. Rochefort has described how Garibaldi proposed, directly he heard of the Sedan catastrophe, to come and aid in the defence of Paris, and how his offer was received by General Trochu and other members of the Government over which he presided. I was at Tours when the Italian Liberator arrived there. He made his appearance almost simultaneously with Gambetta. It was Garireached at about 10 in the forenoon Gambetta got there at 11, in a thunder storm, and rode f.om the terminus in a dingy hacked drawn by a lazy white horse. On Monday morning I called on Garibaldi and was shown up a narrow back stair to the mean lodging in the servant's maintained to the spores and the increase of the appear and the increase of the spores and the increase of the spores and the increase of the maintained to the spores and the increase of the maintained to the spores and the increase of the spores and the increase of the maintained to the spores and the increase of the spores and the increase of the maintained that the saction and the spores and the increase of the spores and the increase of the spores and the increase of the spores.

attic into which M. Laurier, the Secretary-General for Home Affairs, had thrust him. When the door was opened I saw the hero in a grey-blue cloak and soft, wide-brimmed hat, standing speaking to number of men in plain clothes, and mobile officers. Instead of walking in, I beckened to Colonel Bordene to come to where I was in the small landing-place and asked him whether he could arrange for me to have an interview with the General. Bordene went back and presently returned. He brought me word that I was to go in the evening at 8 or 9 o'clock. I went at 8. In the morning call I had gained the backstairs from the chief hall or vestibule. In the evening a servant told me that I must go around into the garden where I would find the en trance to the wing of the Prefectorial Mansion in which the domestics and Garibaldi had their quarters. He misdirected me and I entered a dark room in which empty champagne bottles were stacked. When one fell, whole piles of the fragile articles tumbled after. Nobody was within hearing distance, to bring a light, and I had to extricate myself as well as I could from the wrecked bottles, and ascend to the garret. There I knocked at a door through the key-hole of which a light glimmered. Presently a man's voice demanded through this orifice who I was, and what I wanted, I explained, but was ill-understood, and there were some profane utterances, but in Italian, and the sound as if a mattress were being hauled away. Another voice called out from an inner room to "open." The injunction was obeyed. and in a moment I stood face to face with a man wearing a red shirt. This was Basso, for many years the personal attendant of Garibaldi, whose service he had entered in youth. He was a bold fellow. The mattress on which he was going to sleep (for the better security of his master) across the door was half drawn away. I explained more fully to Basso that Bordene had told me to call. He disappeared and then came back to say the colonel was mistaken as to the hour. Instead of from 8 to 9 at night he should have told me to come at 8 or 9 in the morning. The General was in bed. However, if I did not mind I could go in and sit at his

I found Garibaldi sitting up. He had on a red flannel shirt and no nightcap. There was a canflannel shirt and no nightcap. There was a candele on the night table, which lighted his face in the most picturesque manner possible. Although, as it happened, the call was unseasonable, he at once put me at my case, and held out to me a hand that was stiff from rheumatism. This physical stiffness contrasted with the clasticity of mind expressed in his face. I never saw a nobler head, or a great man who had received ovations who was see perfectly natural and free from pose. He was like all his pictures. But none of them resembled him so much as Joseph Fagaani's nortrait. What firststruck me was the casy dignity of the face, which had an astonishing capacity to light up, and the intensity of the cyc. Garibaldi was a lover of his kind. He was essentially human and humane; but there was something of the wild felines of Africa in his eya when he employed it to scrutinize. He had the perception and the address of an animal of proy, but all these were dominated by a noble ideal and at the service of what was good and great. We spoke in French, in which tengue he expressed himself with classic elegance. I rose soon to leave him, but he begged me to stay and talk with him about friends in England and the events I had witnessed a month carlier in Paris, We conversed with the utmost freedom. I spoke of Faguani, of Mrs. Chambers, of Jessie White-Mario, of Mr. T. B. Potter and the late Richard Cooden, whom Garibaldi called in English the most righteous and most benevolent (without appearing it) of men. In the course of conversation I mentioned what Fagnani had said about Garibaldi being like the traditional pictures of Christ, but with more of the scrpent's wisdom expressed in the eye, Garibaldi told me that on the Ligarian coast the Christ-type was not unconmon, and he accounted for it by the wives of saliors going to pray when their husbands are in danger, before pictures of Jesus. As to the wisdom of the sereent, it was dle on the night table, which lighted his

coast the Christ-type was not uncommon, and he accounted for it by the wives of sailors going to pray when their husbands are in danger, before pictures of Jesus. As to the wisdom of the serpent, it was induced by the danger in which the population there stood of being surprised by the Algerine pirates. Garabaid had ancestors who were captured and sold as slaves. His maternal great-grandfather had escaped from slavery and returned home to marry a widow to whom he had been engaged when she was a young girl.

The General complained of insomnia as a habit, and terrible rheumatic pains. He was glad of the cail I made him, because he had, although tired, made up his maind to pass a sleepless might. The events which had taken place annee Pietre Bonaparte's acquittal excited him. That event had happened at Tours, five mouths previously.

Garibabli had been fetched from Caprera by D'Poujade, now Deputy for Carpentras in the Vauciuse, and by Naquet, the apostle of divorce. Poujade was, in October, 1870, Prefect of Avignos. He and Naquet had gone with Bordene, who was also from Carpentras, to Caprera to implore Garibaid to return with them to France and place his sword at the disposal of the National Defence Government. MM. Cremieux, Glais, Bizoin, Admirat Fourichon and Laurier had received him coldly. But he hoped in the energy of Gambetta, with whom he had an interview and whose wirle intellect and patrionic and republican sentiment delighted him. Gambetta promised him a post of danger in the Vosges. Garibaidi was to go there with his sons. Gambetta's tather had purchased the old house in an olivegrove on the way from the Port of Nice to Villa France, winch had belonged to the old house in an olive grove on the way from the Port of Nice to Villa Franca, which had belonged to Port of Mice to Villa Franca, which has belonged with michael Garibaidi, the General's uncle. An attor ney had got Michael, who enjoyed a pretty good for tune, to leave it all to him. Garibaidi said that he was born in the old house at the top of the port but that he used to be taken to play in his uncle. but that he used to be taken to play in his uncre-garden and to bathe in a sheltered cove hard by where the water was deep and pure. In the providential order of things, it was well he wa-taken there. The uncle Michael and the hero's mother were devout, and wanted to make Giuseppe He was, therefore, taught the ancie a prest. He was, therefore, taught the ancient languages, and received more schooling than if he had been destined for the sea. At Nice, to , he learned to speak equally well French and Italian. He level the French Revolution, but hated B maparte. It almost broke his heart when his native town was delivered over to hated B imparte. It almost broke his heart when his native town was delivered over to Napoleon III. But since France had become a Re-public, he had coased to harbor bitter fea-ing on the subject. Garbaldit appeared illumines with joy in speaking of the events which had fol-lowed upon the fail of Sedan. Rome was tree, and he believed the United States of Europe would re-place the Monarchies and Cesarism of the old con-place the fore the next century came in. He speke place the Monarchies and Casarism of the old continent before the next century came in. He speke with almost fervia admiration of the Queen of England, and thought her one of the most interesting characters of the age. He was told that she loved the poor and respected every human right, Garibaidt asked me to call on him again. When I went I found him taking his departure for Dijon. A hazkney-coach was at the door of the Prefecture. He descended from Gambetta's apartments to it with great difficulty, leaning on Ponjade's arm, Basso was behind with the General's effects builded up in a hind with the General's effects bundled used to coarse towel. There was no other luggage, baldi was wrapped up in his blue-gray in Tours was a dull places. No crowd had gath whom I again sa effects bundled up in a he court to cheer the hero, whom I again saw, an or the last time, at Bordeaux, which had refused t

### let him explain why he must decline to represent the constituencies which had elected him a Deputy. A YOUNG LAD MISSING.

Frederick Farnham, eleven years old, only son of Frederick Farnham, eleven years old, only son of Mrs. ct. G. Farnham, who keeps an embroidery store at No. 52 West Fourteenthest, disappeared on Thursday last-and up to a late hour last night had not been heard from. He were a gray suit, kneebreeches, blue ribbed stockings, button shoes, and straw hat with blue ribbon. He also were a gold chain and locket in which had been a picture of his mother. He has light hair and brown eyes. It is believed that he has either failed into the North River or that he has been robbed and is held in restraint. Last night detectives were put on the case, which is considered at Police Headquarters a singular one.

## RETURNING HOME FROM EUROPE.

General Tucins Fairchild, ex-Consul-General in Paris, Mis. Fairchild and three daughters; D. S. Appleton, wife and family; the Right Rev. J. B. A. Bron-del, Bishop of Vancouver; W. E. Conner, Michael Davut, J. W. Gerard, wife and son; the Rev. F. X. Goldsmith, Professor G. H. Howison and wife; W. B. Isham and wife; E. H. Van Ingen, W. A. Mus-grave, Edward Tozer and wife, and Proctor Thomas arrived in this city yesterday on the White Star steamship Germanic.

THE "BACILLUS MALARIE."-The fact is, of ourse, well known that most medical authorities have hitherto considered infection as probably most directly conveyed through water, and what is termed the drinking-water theory has been developed from this view. It has, however, been ascertained that the best known infectious agent in the soil, the Bacillus malariæ, lately discovered and made the subject of close study in the Homan fever districts, cannot live without air. The fact appears, too, that the malarial poison was not comnunicated to the water that stood over a richly malarious mud. In a recent work on the Roman malaria and the ancient drainage of the Roman hills, it is stated that

COLUMBIA---HARVARD---YALE.

PREPARING FOR THE ANNUAL BOAT RACE. THE COLUMBIA CREW IN NEW-LONDON-APPRAR-ANCE OF THE MEN ON THE WATER-WEAK POINTS DESCRIBED.

POINTS DESCRIBED.

IFEOM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. NEW-LONDON, June 17 .- It is not to be supposed that the advent of the Columbia crew has created any excitement here. This quiet, staid and eminently respectable old town utterly refuses to allow its pulse to be hastened a single beat by the agitations of college rivalries. The ancient mariners who haunt the wharves keepers with unwonted enterprise have hung out the blue and white; fresh store of provisions is being laid in for thirsty souls, and hotel keepers look cheerfully forward to regatta week. But the majority of the people refuse to "enthuse" in the least over the young oar men, and it must be acknowledged that college beating men are no longer the popular heroes that they were in the paliny days of the great regatine at Saratoga. Any contest that occurs every year soon assumes the character of an old story for the rapid, irrepressible American, always thirsting for some-Now that the povelty of college boating has worn off, the factitions excitement disappears, but there is left a solid residuum of enduring interest, which, persport as the exaggeration and eclat of former days.

THE COLUMBIA'S QUARTERS. But while the villagers are peacefully pursuing their respective ways, the Columbia men are quietly established in Parmer Brower's coltage, about three miles up the river, and on the same side as the town. Their lines are certainly cast in pleasant places. The farmhouse stands in a little hollow in the green hillside, a little above the rallway track. Before it is a little orehard, and the house is completely embowered in trees. Hardly more than a stone's throw from the river, yet raised on the hillside enough to catch any cool breeze that strays down the valley, the men can sit among the roses at their door and almost see the crimson roof of Harvard's cottage on the other side of the river. The quariers are about a mile below the starting point of the course, while the boat-house is a little above, near the course, while the boat-house is a little above, near the ferry, and opposite Yale's last year's quarters. By the aid of a caterer and a cook the wants of the inner man are well provided for. Breakfast, about eight, consists of fruit, out-meal and chops or steaks; dinner at 1 embraces roast-heef or multion, with vogetables; and pudding and a chop and egg, or steak, are the main articles at the 7 o'clock supper. Ale is taken at dinner, and the diet is generously varied within certain limits to avoid monotony. The men retire by 10 or 10:30. There is practically nothing done now in the way of exercise, if short walks be excepted, in addition to the work on the water.

The crew was not out yesterday. There was busine to attend to in the city, some preparations yet to be made at the quarters, and time was required to get the beats into readiness. To-day the crew has appeared for the first time upon the To-day the crew has appeared for the first time upon the water, and they will continue pulling twice a day up to the day before the race. Taking the mea in boating costume, it must be confessed that they do not strike one as a burly, rugged-looking set. They are not the sort of men that the "Aggies" seat out in "71, that gained the prize for Amberst in "72, that carried the blue and white in "74, or that gained laurels for Harvard ia "77, "78 and "79. There is a weedy look about some of the men that the "Aggies' seat out in '71, that gained the prize for Amberst in '72, that carried the blue and white in '74, or that gained laurela for Harvard in '77, '78 and '79. There is a weedy look about some of the men, and a suggestion that their muscle is too much of a forced growth, that they are rather hot-house products than men naturally of great power and stamina. Strong men they are undoubtedly, men who can pull four miles at a good bace, but despite the fact that live rowed in last year's crew, they have not yet gained a thoroughly seasoned look. Their increased expertence should make them more formdable opponents than last year, and they will undoubtedly make a placky race, although I am inclined to think it will be a scern chase. When the nen are in their boat two things become evident. First that Columbia's stroks is one to be severely criticised, and secondly that there are serious individual faulits which can hardly be entirely evaluated by the most careful coaching at this late day. Last year it was said of the Columbia served in Inst. Thinks: "Their stroke looks likely to exhaust them. There is too long a swing and a breathless rush forward to their bothes on the recover." At the close of that race the crew was thoroughly pumped out and one man fainted deal away. Now, this long swing forward is preserved that year, although the men do not go back trom the perpendicular as they did before. The length of the swing, therefore, is a little shortened, although the men still reach forward as they did before. The length of the swing therefore, is a little shortened, although the men still reach forward is fully a minor famit—a shight hanging on the beginning of the stroke in a way that certainly threatens exhaustion. This long swing frather alds a minor famit—a shight hanging on the beginning of the stroke, a dangerous épublication, and the only other element needed to "knock a crew out," in the language of Mr. Sullivan, is the consciousness that their opponents have gained a fair lead. There is not he men feather clearly, and except when the

THE STYLE OF THE MEN. The pretriest and most finished our in the boat is Captain Cowies, the stroke. He swings straight, eatenes the water hard, pulls his our through fustily, and his only faults are a tendency to occasionally cup his stroke a trifle, and a little slowness in getting his hands away from the body on the recover. This is the fourth year that the starboard stroke, Mr. Mulier (7), has sat in the college ancil, but, strangely enough, he is perhaps the crew, who pulse hard and well and is a great gain to a "Varisty." Lyrich (5) is another strong our who can depended on in a race, out who could put in its stroke to better advantage if he would put in its stroke through without clipping it and meeting his our, who clien throws him out of time. Reckhart (5) needs swing back a trifle more and I his our handle clear up to ms body instead of meeting it, as he does. The canel trought with Porter and Moore (2 and 3) is their rolling when seen already spoken of. Moore rows in buttries to do his work with his arms and has bearingly groperly to use his back. Porter, in addition but tries to do his work with his arms and has learned properly to use his back. Porter, in addition his twisting ninself across the boat and his elum handling of his oar, reaches too far forward. Fitzer (now) rows in good form save for a tendency to doubted up in rast rowing. Altogether the crew she many serious faults which can hardly be corrected time for next Saturday's race. If men possessed a superabandance of brawn a stamma, these faults of siyle could be count as of comparatively little importance, out as it is, is are likely to lessen materially Columbia's chances. If men are in very good condition, and confident that the will make a good showing. Their statistics are as flows:

Position.	Name.	Age.	Height	Weight
2 4	G. E. Fitzgerald D. B. Porter W. A. Moor D. W. Leekhart E. T. Lynch W. Weeler R. H. Muller J. A. B. Cowles, Captain Edmund Benjandn	21 23 21 20 22 23 20	5.8 5.91 <sub>2</sub> 5.9 5.11 6. 6. 5.11 5.10	155 174 168 179 178 182 172 157 95
	Average	214	5.10	1697g

#### THE HARVARD EIGHT. PERPARATIONS TO MAINTAIN THE PRESTICE OF

THE COLLEGE-THE MEN IN AND OUT OF THE

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 17.-The proper thing for every well-regulated Harvard student to do at present is to betake himself to the boat-nouse about half past 4 of a pleasant afternoon and see the university crew awing out from the float for their regular pull Hence Mt. Auburn-st. has become an afternoon thoroughfare, and the wane of the afternoon invariably finds groups of undergraduates gathered in the balcony and on the floats at the boat-house enthusiastically discussing the chances of "our fellows," and criticizing the crew with an assumption of profound but beardless wisdom And when the men carry their long slender shell out upon the float, and gently lower it into the water, it is omething to delight every muscular Christian to watch their broad backs, splendid chests, bronzed arms, knobby caives, and the muscles swelling under their well-tanned skin.

THE CREW AT WORK. The afternoon pull means business, and so the cars-men look carefully to stretches, slides and cars before they take their places. Then some willing undergraduate seizes the end of an oar blade and the heat is pushed off from the float. "Ready," and the men silde well forward and grasp their oar handles firmly.
"Row." The oar blades bend a little as they feel the

with a trunk like Schwartz's and with massive legs and thighs, in beating pariance "puts plenty of beef into like ar" at every stroke. Then come Hadgens, tail and squarely built; Clark and Hammoni, man of height and brawn; Sawyer at No. 2, where he rowed last year, while Carot, last year's No. 3, occupies the bow. The stroke is a familiar one to those who have watched the Harvard crews for the last six years. It is the same that Bancroff, the best booting man known at Harvard for years, taught his crew in 1876, and whilen the Harvard crew pulled in their viscorious races of '77, '78 and '79. The feature of the Harvard stroke concists of a firm catch, using the back and showing with the logs, while the arms are not used in the first part, being kept straight until the hands are above the knees. Then the arms are not used in the first well in to the chest, when the bands are quickly shot to be hastened a single bear by the agitations of college rivalries. The ancient mariners who haunt the wharves vary their brilliant flashes of expectoration with languid converse about the oarsmen, always ending with the contemptuous query, "What would them college chaps do in a whaleboat for a tenmile pull in the teeth of a gale o' wind?" A few shopkeepers with unwonted enterprise have hung out the form. The swing is of fair length, and a great point is for the men to swing up and "get their backs in " on the beginning of the stroke before they must be in the arms are bent and the oar bandles drawn knells and we will in to the chest, when the hands are quickly shot out over the knees, and the body follows in the long out over the knees, and the long of the trans

FAULIS TO BE REMEDIED. There are, however, some faults remaining which it is possible may be eliminated before their races. Speaking The general tendency is a ragged catch, especially with Clarke and myself, while the time with Clarke and myself, while the time to beard is exceptionally good, except Saw-yer's, who is habitually slow on the shoot of the hands, and occasionally Hudgens's.", Looking over the men in detail, several individual faults are evident to Captain Hammond, who, from his position, is prob-ably as severe a critic as the crew could have. Curits emough, often backs water, and feathers under water that fant (?) existess anead of strike at times, although the form is in the main excellent. Hudgons (6) is a little-short on his swing. Clarke (5) reaches too far forward a swings too far back, which gives him the a-pearance settling. Captain Hammond (4) has his ear off the wat on the full reach and is spt not to swing far coon back. The only trouble with Perkins (3), who is a sieded carsman, is that he meets at times. Sawyer arraws his hands in too low and consequently rolar port in order to get his hands away at all. Cabot do is short on his reach and does not cover his car-bia. These, it will be seen, are minor faults which do not of tract frem the style of the crew and would not handled them in a race.

For the last week the crew has been practicing for their two miles' race this afternoon with the Narragansett and

Freenman crews, which has made necessary a temporary abandonment of long rows. Their usual dati abandonment of long rows. Their usual daily routine is as follows: A ten minutes wank at 8 o'cleck, and then breakfast, consisting of fruit, catment, chops or steaks. At 12:30 a leisurely pail of two miles, and at 1 dinner, which includes soup, a roast and punding, with a moderate use of ale and claret. At 3:30 the crew goes out for a hard six miles' row, usually pulling on time. A substantial supper follows this pull, about 7:30, and the men rotte at hardpast 16. The diet, as in former years, is a free one, except that the men are a little more careful about the use of water, butter, sugar, milk, etc.

PRELIMINARY TRAINING.

The training for the coming taces was begun on October 15 last, when a four began rowing, consisting of Hammond, Cartis, Perkins and Clarke. Cabet was a member of the Harvard football team. After Christmus the men began work on the hydraulie rowing machines, pulling from 600 to 800 strokes, beside running from three to five miles daily and doing some miscellaneous work in the splendid new Hemingway Gymnasium. On March 8 they began rowing on the river, in a barge with stationary scata, under Mr. Baneroff's appervision. The first rows were two or three miles daily, the distance being gradually increased until sliding scats were used and the puls lengthened to six miles, with a stroke of not more than 26 or 28 to the minute. On May 1 the men began rowing in a codur shed, and in about two weeks were transferred to a paper book. The new paper book was tried on May 31, but as the rig was faulty it was said aside for alterations, and has only been placed in reasiness for use within the last week. The liaryard crew will start for New London probably on Wednesday next some miscellaneous work in the splendid ne

THE CREW STATISTICS. The statistics of the crew as given to-day by Captain ammond are appended. From the names it will be

Position.	Name,	Age	Height	Weight
troke.	E. T. Cabot, '83 P. L. Sawyer, '83 R. P. Perkins, '84 G. M. Hammend, '93 B. A. S. Clarke, '84 S. I. Hudgens, '84 W. Chalfant, Jr., '82 P. A. Curtis, Jr., '83 S. P. Sauger, '83	20 25 24 22 2	$5.10^{12}$ $5.9^{13}$ $5.11$ $6.2$ $5.11^{14}$ $6.0^{12}$ $5.1$ $6.0^{13}$ $5.1$	1724 1694 1794 1814 177 1804 1524 1744 95

and Mumiord, whose weight is 16712 pounds.

#### THE YALE CREW AT PRACTICE. THE NEW SHELL AND THE ADVANTAGES CLAIME.

FOR IT-THE CREW SAID TO ROW RAGGEDLY-HEAVY WEIGHT OF THE MEN-LACK OF COACH-ING.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-HAVEN, June 17 .- There was a light breeze blowing up from the Sound this afternoon, causing a slight commotion in the waters of the Quinnipiac River and making a seat on the broad veranda of the Yaie boathouse cool and comfortable. It was nearly 6 o'clock when the stalwart oarsmen of the Yale crew came into sight, walking lelsurely down Chapel-st. The annual examinations are making life a burden to the Yale students just at present, and as the members of the erew hove in sight hey looked as though they had lost their bost friends. beat-house, had donned their beating costumes, and were vine flat on their backs on the veranda, rolling over ach other and chaffing as college men do. Everythin onnected with the crew is kept so secret that it is diff cult to say whether or not this was a part of their regular training. While the crew were indulging in these antics the new Yale launes-it has finally arrivedglided gracefully up to the float and waited for further

About 6:30 o'clock, there being no other possible thing to wait for, the immease doors were roused back and one end of the shell was seen coming out, and finally the whole boat, borne in the arms of the Yale "cight." Now, there has been a dreadful mystery hauging over this boat. No one except members of the crew has been allowed to see it and all information in regard to it has been kept profoundly secret. Under classmen have reframed from talking about it lest they might become dis liked. A portion of the boat-house has been divided off from the rest by a partition and a very small door with a very large lock has been an eye-sore to inquisitive visitors at the boat-house. During the last week an unpleasant looking buildeg with his ponderous jaws ajar, each avail able space of which bristled with a tooth, has made his lair in the boat-house, and has been a gentle reminder to approach only within hailing distance.

It is now so short a time before the date of the Yale

and Harvard race that it was possible to get some ide of the new boat. The principal difference between this and the boats heretofore used is its length, which is 68 feet. The rigging of the boat is also different. The thwarts are arranged in pairs, between each pair being a space of 319 or 4 feet. The object of this arrangement is to distribute the weight of the crew over the length of the boat. The coxawain steers by means of a horizontal wheel placed in front of the coxswain and between his knees. The effect of the present arrangement of seats in the boat is to make the individual faults of each man more noticeable and make the ragged rowing more apparent. The style of the boat and its rigging originated with Michael Davis, a well-known earsman and boatbuilder of Portland, Me. Mr. Davis has great confidence in the new boat and says that the improvements in the building of racing shells in the past year have been greater than during any twenty previous years. The boat which the Yale crew rows in at present will not be used at New-London, but another on the same model will take its place at that time. In the oid style of boat every man had to dip his oar in the eddles made by the oar of the man back of him; but the new rigging of the scats gives each man a clear and smooth space into which to dip his oar. This is obviously a great improvenent, and will, no doubt, make a difference in the speed of the boat. On behalf of their new the Yale men claim that the standstill.
or nearly so, to which the old boats come to between the strokes or on the "recover" is entirely eliminated and that instead of going with a jerky movement, the boat glides along smoothly and there is no "hanging." cars are of the same pattern as those used for the first time last year.

The crew has been in training since October 15. In

January they began their gymnasium training, which differed not materially from the old stereotyped form. February 20 saw the crew again on the water. The fiet has been changed somewhat, more freedom being allowed. Ale is allowed at dinner every day. The array of Indian-clubs and boxing-gloves in the boat house array of Indian-clubs and boxing-govern the boat-house leads to the inference that many study hours have been whiled away in the "manly art of self-defence." The stroke this year is rapid, being about forty-two per minute. The muscles of the back are brought into use to a large extent, although the appearance of the men while rowing such a spuick stroke indicates the country.

Of the individual faults of the crew it is not easy to speak because the range of observation from the boat-

speak, because the range of observation from the boat-house is exceedingly limited. The general inpression is that they rew raggedly. "We don't care how ragged they row," said an entinesiastic student standing on the well forward and grasp their oar handles firmly. The oar bisdes bend a little as they feel the strain of the water and the inert mass of the boat. The alender prow of the shell leaps forward, and after an insignificant unsteadiness at the start the boat jumps evenly and truly. Curlis, alender, intellectual of the boat disadvantage of having no regular coach. One of the members of the Junior classes has followed fast year that a man may lack avoirdupols, wear eyes classes, and yot row a splendid race, ests the crew a beautiful stroke. Behind him the ponderous Chalfant,

Wood, has been unable to give his attention to the boating interests this year, and his absence has been a cause of regret to the whole college. It is expected, however, that he will coach them during their training at New-London. They leave for their headquarters on the Thames River next Thursday. The race occurs one week from the following Friday.

The men pull eight miles each day, four miles in the norming at about 10 o'clock and four miles in the evening at about 10 o'clock and four miles in the evening at nbout 6 o'clock. The crew is the heaviest that Yale ever put on the water, and if" beef" tells, and there's reason to believe that it does, they will not be very far behind Harvard at the finish. Among the members of the crew there is considerable confidence, more so in fact than is either necessary or good for them. The college at large is very noncommittal on the subject, and no one seems to have such a decided opinion one way or the other as to lead him to wager much money. There has been no perceptible tendency on the part of the college faculty to spend sleepless nights in concoting schemes to make life inappy to the members of the crew. This is, of course, strangs. The news of the result of the race between the Harvard and Narraganest Crews, rowed to-day, was telegraphed to the captain of the Yale crew. All the crew seemed to think that the time made by Harvard in that race was far short of what she can do when pressed harder.

pressed harder.

There has been no time in the listory of Yale boating when everything pertaining to the University crew has been kept so distressingly scoret as during the present year. Whether this secreey is an advantage or not is one of those things which everyone must wait to find

### THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

MARQUAND CHAPEL DEDICATED.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 18 .- The dedicatory services of the new Marquand Chapel took place at 11 o'clock this morning before a large and rachionable audio'cleck this morning before a large and manionable andi-ence, Professor Murray conducting them. The principal features were the reading of the prayer of Solomon at the dedication of the Temple at Jerusalem, a prayer and an address. Special reference was made to college church architecture, the chapels of the past in Princeton and the new chapel, regarding its art features and as sacred to religion. Pollowing these services came the annual baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Dr. McCosh, who took for his text Acts xvii., 23. After an elucidation of the passage by means of the context, in which he spoke of the Atheneum audience and of Paul's spirit being stirred within him by the sight of what he saw in the city of art, idolatry and ignorance of the truth, he discussed the destrine of the existence of the true God and the certainty we feel respecting it. He next addressed the students, giving more particularly some parting words to the graduating class, and closed with a high tribute to Mr. Marquand, who had been the thone of the new edifice, so costly and beautiful a work

HARVARD AND TUFTS.

BOSTON, June 18.—The baccalaureate sermons to the graduating classes at Harvard and Tufts Colleges were delivered this afternoon. At Harvard the Rev. Francis N. Peabody preached on "The end of these things," taking his text from Daniel xii, 8-"Then said I, O my Lord, what shall be the end of these things." At Tuffs College the sermon was delivered by President Capea, on "The meaning and duty of a manly life," from the text I. Corintaians, xvi, 13—" Quit you like men."

AMHERST AND SMITH COLLEGES.

Springfield, Mass., June 18 .- President Paul A. Chadbourne presched the baccalaureate sermon pefore the Agricultural College graduating class at Amberst this morning, taking his text from Job, chapter xxviii., verse 12. The preacher's deduction in samming up his sermon was that wisdom is not mere learning; it is that choice of purpose of life that makes learning of

is that choice of purpose of life that makes learning of use to its possessor and to the world. President seelye preached to the Smith College gradu-ates at Northampton, the First Church being crowded with people to hear him. His text was from I. Coriu-thians, chapter 1, verse 5, the theme being the debt learning owes to Christianity. The adount Holyoka Seminary graduates at South Hadley listened to a sermon from the Kev. Dr. Love, passor of the village church.

MR. TELLER AT THE INDIAN SCHOOL. Carlisle, Penn., June 18 .- The Secretary of the interior arrived here yesterday for a two-days visit at the Indian School. He and Mrs. Teller were

present at the marriage of Elandleuh Donnmoe, for-merly a student, now an assistant in the school, to Laura Foncadicina, both Kiowas. To-morrow about forty show students, was have completed a three-years course at the school, return to their homes in Dakota. Mr. Teller addressed the sindents and pointed out to them the great advantage of education. He advised those who are about to leave to again return to the school, ric promised that while he was Secretary of the interior he would do all be could to help the Indian children to obtain an education. present at the marriage of Elabdleuh Donamoe, for-

### AT LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 18 .- The annual ommencement of Lehigh University began this morning. The sermon to the graduates was delivered by the Right Rev. Henry Lay, of Easton. Rev. Dr. Earp, of Washington: the Rev. George Alien, of this place, and the Rev. Mr. Bird, University Chapiain, assisted in the services. The attendance was large.

## MR. TALMAGE AND THE RACE-COURSE.

The Rev. Mr. Talmage spoke yesterday morning in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on "Religion and the Race-Course." After next Senday the Tabernacle will be closed for two months.

At this season of the year, said Mr. Talmage, when long columns of information from the race course come to us, and much is written and said about equine competition, and discussions take place as to the right and wrong of it, a sermon is There needs to be a redistribution of prizes among the casts. The coronet should be knocked from the head of the lion as the king of beasts, and placed on the borse. He is semi-human and knows how to reason on a small scale. The Centaur of old seems to suggest that the horse was esteemed as something more than a mere beast. It is evident that Isaiab, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, David and John were fond of horses. The red horse de, noted War, the pale horse Death, the white borse Victory. Mordecai mounts a horse while Haman holds the Christ is represented as on a white horse. In the heavenly parade the Bible tells us of we hear the click of the hoof on the golden pavement. I shouldn't wonder f the horses who are so beaten and maihere have another place after death, treated here have another place after death, and that John's description of the horses in Heaven should turn out in part to be literal as well as ingurative. Great nations in all ages have spoken in encommatical measures concerning the horse. Virgil's descriptions of him are similar to those of Job. Weilington would allow no one to touch his war horse Copenhagen. How shall like was cariestored because he prayed for his horse, and it recovered. All honor to Henry Bergh for what he has done for the horse. I do not believe in transmigration of soils, but when I see men strike and heat these servants of the human race it seems only a fair doctrine that they should pass over into some poor brute, and become the everlasting stage horse or the eternal and become the everlasting stage horse or the eternal

a become the everlasting stage herse or the eternal epath phodder, and suffer eternal epizootics. Those ms in Kentucky, where horses are trained to perfect, are well set apart for that purpose. I believe in depoint his speed and doing anything to ennoble and vate the beast. There is no more virtue in slow drives than in fast—no more than there is in a freight train or the swift express.

get what shall we say on making the most contained account animal an instrument of evil. I make no indominate attack upon the turf. I believe in it if carried in the right way, without the betting. There is no re harm in offering prizes for fleet borses than in giveriminate attack upon the turf. I believe in it if carried on in the right way, without the betting. There is no more harm in offering prizes for fleet horses than in giving thein to the students who work out the most mathination problems, or the lump of sugar to the best behaved boy. But the evil begins with the betting, for that is gambling. It is getting wast you give no equivalent for. There is a great betting craze at this time and there is great danger that Coney Island, that beautiful strip of beach, the benediction of God upon Erooklyn and New-York, will become the home of gamblers and pickpockets. Lots of your young men have gone down through the Brighton Eeach and sheepshead bay races. In Barchay-st. there were three pool-rooms crowded with young men. What a spectacle to see at Long Brauch and Saratoga. Horses started in and in a flash \$50,000 or \$100,000 cangus hands. Some are ruined by losing the beits, and more ruined by guining them: for the loser may be dissouraged and quit, but the gainer goes on—on to hell. There are French pools; there are auction pools, and there is bookmaking. All bad, All rotten. One word is written over the ludges stand, and that is "swindle." Yet thousands bot. Members of the Legislature bet, lawyers bet, professors of religion bet, Sunday-school tenouers bet, and ladies bet, not directly but through agents. Cultivate the horse. Drive him as fast as possible without injury, but do not harness him to the chariot stands and a stardight track—straight down. The man striving to get his horse in one length ahead is coming in a length behind in his own race. The curse of New-York and Brooklyn is the effort to get money without earning it. I say nothing against the turf, but I say everything against the turf, b Houlevard to the races with the rum-blotches crow, ai-though I never bet, I am willing to make one, fity mil-lions to nothing, that they will be debauched and damned. Cultivate the horse, but be careful which ay you drive. A man may love a horse, and drive so as not to take the dust of a preceding ventele, and yet be a use-

#### AN ADDRESS TO YOUNG WOMEN. The Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, president of Rut-

gers Female College, or Fifth-ave., preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of that institution last evening at the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church. The text was from Proverbs xxxi, 29: "Many daughters have done virtuously, but then avening them all." daughters have done virtuously, them all." In the course of his

xxxi, 29; "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all." In the course of his remarks Dr. Burchard said:

"I am to speak of woman. Woman, of strangely sensitive nature, of noble and Godlike mind, of heart in which hopes and fears and trembling affection are ensurined together. We have in these later days a class of shrill-voiced reioriners, whose voice is heard in behalf of women's rights, who

advocate the identity of women's sphere with man's; who, in their ignorant or conceited real would break down the distinctions of sex, and send man to the nursery and woman to the pulpit and the forum; who would convince you that woman as she is in the nineteenth century, is a drudge, a slave, the mere appendage to man's will and happiness. And what is the secret of their zeal and heroic endeavor? Could remote causes be analyzed, we apprehend that adverse circumstances, a defect or superabundance of gender, a single life, or an uncongenial partner, rather than Gospel benevolence to their sex may have turned their Evratic natures into a weak and sentamental desire for ameliorating its condition. The social subordination of woman to man is a law of nature, not a thing that can reasonably be called into question. It argues no inferiority, but only a difference of spheres and relations. The rights and priyileges of woman as an immortal being the spirit with its powers, the affections and unalterable life of thought, in no way interfere with her position of social subordination on earth, and the woman who bears this in mind, who surveys rightly her relations to both worlds will neither sock to be the tyrant of man nor consecut to be his cringing slave. Woman's sphere is not in the cabinet or field, not in the chalings or frettings of political life, but in the home. Her throne is in the affections, her empire in the family relations. As a daughter, sister, wife and mother she needs an education if not the same yet as varied and as thorough as that of man."

The annual commencement of Rutgers Female College will be held this evening at 5 o'clock, at the

cation if not the course of Rutgers Female Col-ough as that of man."

The annual commencement of Rutgers Female Col-lege will be held this evening at 8 o'cleek, at the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman's Church, Madison-ave, and Forty-fifth-st. Graduates and friends are confinily invited to a reunion at the church after the ex-croises. Graduates who cannot be present are re-quested to respond to this invitation by letter, giv-ing present address. It is expected that there will be a very large attendance of graduates and friends of the institution at this gathering.

#### THE FIRE RECORD.

BURGLARY AND INCENDIARISM.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 18 .- Fire last night burned out the whole-sale grain and grocery store of C. H. Hill & Co. The loss on the building and stock, both owned by the firm, is \$5,000; insurance, \$20,000. As soon as the firemen could enter the building they found that the safe had been blown open. The fire followed the explosion. Hill & Co. claim that there was only \$150 in the safe, which was in the front of the store, and the mysterious part of the affair is that the tire burned only in the rear part of the store, nowhere near the safe. No burglars' tools were found.

Boston, June 18 .- A fire jast evening in Cambridge destroyed the large stables of Sawin's Express Company. Two hostlers, Sumuel Nickerson and James Roche, who were asleep in the hay-loft, and thirteen horses, were burned to death. It is supposed that the fire caught from a pipe which one of the men had been smoking. The loss is \$7,500.

TWO MEN BURNED IN A STABLE.

## LOSSES AT VARIOUS PLACES.

GADSDEN, Ala., June 18.—Sixteen business ouses were destroyed by fire here yesterday morning. MILWAUKES, June 18 -A fire at Schotleid's Mills, near Wausau, this State, has destroyed C. P. Hazleton's sand mill and a large quantity of lumber. The loss will probably amount to \$75,000.

# THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

In its issue of yesterday THE SUNDAY TEIBUNE presented as usual the large and varied array of news, correspondence, reviews, sketches, general literature, religious, scientific and household miscellany, and other departments, that make it a paper of such value to the public. Some leading features were the following:

Irish View of the Irish Crisis.—A second paper from Justin McCarthy, M. P., reviewing the career of the Irish party under Mr. Paruell's leadership, obstruction, the State trials, arrest of the Irish members, the Oceacion act, and the legislation affecting Ireland of the last two years.

cion act, and the legislation affecting Ireland of the last two years.

New Publications.—Reviews of four books about t' widerness and modatain.—Three in Norway. "Pados and Portage," "The Heart of the White Mountains," and "Guise to the Mount Washington Range;" "The Stolen White Elephant, etc.," by Mark Twain; and the concluding volume of the "Speaker's Commentary."

The Rural Life of England.—Captain Mayne Reid on the summer time amusements of English "County Society."

Emerson and Whitman.—A letter from Mr. W. D., O'Connor in reply to the Rev. Mr. Chadwick, and a review of the case against Mr. Whitman, judged on the merits.

Londou Gossip.—An Englishman's notes on current

London Gossip.—An Englishman's notes on current topics in English Society.

"Theophile."—The story of a ramble on the Continent, The Jury System.—Further illustrations of abuse cited. A Spring Journey Across Siberia.
George William Curits on Emerson.
Kant's Home Life.
The Last of the French Dandles.
A Visit to Whittier.
Dickens as an Editor.
Emerson on an Old New-Englander.
Lincoln in 1861.
Thomas and the Musical Festival.
Luculius in New-York.
Science for the People.
Religious Intelligence.

Religious Intelligence, Home Interests. Foreign News.—Topics in London, the Irish agitation, Mrs. Langtry's proposed American tour, the sit-

Egypt.

Washington.—Passage of the River and Harbor bill,
harvooments in the Navy, Internal Revenue reduction,
new Star Route cases.
Outdoor Sports.—A great day at the June Meeting at
the Coney Island Race Course; other sports on land and whiter.

Murdered in his Cabin.—Frightful result of a muting at sea on the ship Preeman Clark.

Stemuship Lines Yield.—Invalgrants landed at Castle Garrien under the new regulations.

Transless of Workingman.—Great demonstration at

en under the new regulations, ubles of Workingmen.—Great demonstration as unce strikes in various places.

Summer Resorts.
The Closing Year at Princeton.
The Closing Year at Princeton.
Sensior Cameron's Plans.
Destructive Weatern Storms.
Discussing Irish Grievances.
A Collision in the Bay. Prominent news topics were summarized as fel-

FOREIGN.—Ragheb Pacha has undertaken the formation of a new Egyptian Ministry. — The Porte has been allowed more time by the Powers to Porte has been allowed more time by the 1 or was to consider the question of the Conference. — The Suez Canal is to be protected by British troops. — There was an important relizare of arms in London Saturday. — Mrs. Langiry is coming to America. — The Senate was not in session Satur-Congress.—The Senate was not in session Satur-in the House the River and Harbor bill

to America.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session Saturday. — in the House the River and Harbor bill was passed; the Naval Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

Domestic.—An enthusiastic meeting of Irishmen was held in Boston Saturday. — Several persons were killed and many houses were blown down in Missouri by storms. — Nineteen men were injured at a fire in Boston. — Harvard College won the two-mile race on the Charles River. — The funeral of ex-Governor Dennison took place at Columbus. — Two men were killed by an accident on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. — A procession of 25,000 laboring men took place at Pittsburg.

CITY AND SUBTRIAN.—Captain Dwight, of the ship Freeman Chark, which arrived Saturday, was murdered on May 27 by the cook and steward, who were afterward killed. — Hindeo won the Consy Island Cup; the attendance was immense; Duke of Kent, Dan K., Amazon and Frank Short won the olier races. —— Several steamship companies yielded to the demand of the Emigration Commissioner, and were atlowed to land passengers at Castic Garden. — A large number of freight-handlers of the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads struck. — The bark James L. Harway was snak by the steamer Frisia. — The Unsectarian femewas closed. —— The Seawanbaka Coribinan Club held a regatta. — A workman was killed by the fall of a hoor in a Centre-st. building. —— Gold value of the legal-tonder silver dollar tive and buoyant, and closed strong, close up to highest figures

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the highest figures

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price, 5 cents.

# SHOT OVER A SUNDAY POKER GAME.

RICHMOND, Va., June 18 .- An affray occurred this afternoon over a game of poker in a disorderly house, which resulted in John Pheips being shot through the head by Beverly Williams. Phelps was taken to the City Hospital in a dying condition. Williams was locked

DISEASE IN CHROME WORKS.-At the single establishment in Russia for the manufacture of chrome, the workmen are said to suffer from a singular disease, by the action of the dust of bickromate of potash upon the nose. A little hole is formed on the partition of the nose—dividing the two nostrils—and increases gradually until the partition entirely disappears, with the exception of the lower part of it, so that to a superficial observer, there is nothing the matter with the not cept perhaps a little outward depression. As soon as the partition is gone, the process stops, neither the lungs, air tubes, nor throat being at all affected. Curiously, some workmen after having been employed for ten years some workmen after having been employed for ten year
at the works remain exempt, while with others the hole
begins after one month's work. When the disease sets
in drat, the operative feels a tecking in the nose; a week
or so after it bleeds, and in a few days more there is no
uncomfortable feeling of any sort, and thus the hole is
formed almost without any pain.

"Great Paul."—One citizen, living in the neighborhood of the cathedral, observed that "the bell would make a dickens of a noise." "Dickens!" rejoined his companion, catoning at the word, "I wish, tastead of Great Paul, it would turn out to be little Paul Dumpay.—I runch.